FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1843. [NO. 1385.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Received pr Steamer Fayetteville,
10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 9, 1843. 84tf

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell, on Thursday, 4th January 1844, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on a credit of 6 months, Negroes Jack, Clary, Abraham, Neill, George and Isaac. Notes with approved security will be required.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Adm'r of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.*
Dec. 12.

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths, Striped, figured, and plain Silks, Alpacas, colored and black, Dress striped, figured, and changeable, Cloths Cassimeres, and Vestings, Merino and other Shawls, Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Cassimeres and Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere, Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.
December 7, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

LOOK HERE!

I HAVE taken the stand two doors above J. C. & G. B. Atkins' old stand, the store formerly occupied by Jones & Dunn, where I will be found at all times with a good and handsome stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &

GROCERIES.

Alum and Liverpool Salt, Sugar Coffee, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, table Salt, Bacon, Butter, Flour, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Bar Lead, &c. &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Saddle and English Iron, Steel, Wagon and Cart Boxes, waffle and wafer Irons, Collins and Simmons' Axes, Nails, Cutting Knives, Trace Chains, Castings, Weeding Hoes, Drawing Knives Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Stock and Pad Locks, Curry Combs, Hand Saws, Hinges, Files assorted, &c. &c. &c.

DRY GOODS.

Calicos, Merinos, red and white Flannels, Apron Checks, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Bed Ticking, Cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Vestings, colored Cambric, Canton Flannel, bleached and brown Shirtings, Suspenders, Bonnets, Drab and Black Hats, and Shoes.

PATENT MEDICINS & DRUGS.

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Dr. Chambers' Medicines, Ess. Cinnamon, Peppermint and Lemon, British Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Castor and Sweet Oil, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Assafœtida, Mrs Miller's Scotch Snuff in bladders and bottles, Brimstone, ground Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which I will sell low for CASH,

Or Barter For

Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Wax, Tallow, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Butter, Cotton, Homespun, Rags, and Fur.

My town and country friends will please give me a call, as I am determined to sell very LOW.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Brick Row.*
December 2, 1843. 84-4t

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of Henry Delamothe, dec'd, are earnestly requested to meet me, or my Agent, in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, (it being Court week) for the purpose of discharging their obligations to said Estate. That will positively be the last time that I shall present said claims. After that time, they will be found in the hands of a collecting officer, without distinction of persons.

ALSO, on Tuesday, 2d January, I will proceed to hire the NEGROES, and rent the LANDS, of said Estate, for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Executor.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1843. 84-3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring session will begin on the twelfth day of January.

Classical Dep. W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical Dep. ALEX'R WILSON, Jr.

The English School is conducted by ROBERT W. GLENN.
December 7. 84-3w

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from my Stable, in Richmond county, on Friday night last, a clay-bank MARE, about 12 years old, with a white mane and tail, and blazen face. The above reward will be given for her delivery to me at my house on the road, 8 miles this side of Rockingham. Any information relating to the horse or thief, will be thankfully received.

LUKE GIBSON.
Richmond County, Dec. 13, 1843. 84-2wpd

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,
50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.
December 9, 1843. 84tf

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1843. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.
Dec'r 13, 1843. 84-3w

PITTSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL be opened for Young Ladies on the 1st of January, 1844.

This School will be under the joint supervision and instruction of Rev. Wm. Thurston and Miss Maria J. Holmes. The Course of Studies will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling,	$15 00
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	10 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.,	6 00
Useful and Ornamental Needle-Work,	1 00
Music will be taught by Mrs. C. Wiley, at	17 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Also, Drawing and French, each	5 00

Board may be obtained in pleasant families at low prices.

No Pupil will be allowed to contract bills, without the express order of the parent or guardian.

The terms being low, the Tuition will *in all cases be required* before the Pupil is admitted to the School.

WM. THURSTON.
MARIA J. HOLMES.
Pittsborough, Dec. 1. 1843. 84 6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Brown and Lydia Brown, by her Guardian Alfred Brower, *vs.* the other Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Hailey and wife Sarah, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.
84] A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Alfred Brower, Adm'r of Francis Myrick, *vs.* James C. Myrick and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James C. Myrick is not inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James C. Myrick to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, TWO SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, assigned over to me by L. Mallett, for the security of certain liabilities I am under for him.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1843. 80ts

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 1st day of January, 1844, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, the residue of Property belonging to the Estate of the late James W. Hooper, viz:

Three Brick Stores and Warehouses, on the South side of Hay Street; one House and Lot on Mason Street; Pew No. 61 in the Presbyterian Church; Pew No. 45 in the Episcopal Church, and five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Company.

A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be granted, upon satisfactory security with interest from the date.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, Executrix.
November 14, 1843. 80ts

BUGGIES FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell one second hand two wheel BUGGY, in good order, with Harness. Also, one very superior four wheel BUGGY, entirely new from the Shop, and brass mounted in beautiful style.

Apply to

C. J. ORRELL,
Hay Street.
Nov'r 27, 1843. 82-4w

☞ I would exchange them for a good Carryall or Barouche.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Oil of Lemon and Peppermint,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half, or quarter boxes,	Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
Fresh Currants,	British Oil & Bear ditto,
East India Preserved Ginger,	Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc,
Starch and Citron,	A large assortment of Cordials,
Nutmegs and Cloves,	Port Wine and Madeira ditto.
Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon,	
Hair Powder & Camphor	

N. B. Wholesale price of Candies, 25 cents per lb, by taking 100 lbs.; Retail price, 30 cts. per lb.
December 5, 1843. 83-6w

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and Square Hoop and Band Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel,
English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel,
German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
December 5, 1843. 83-3m

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Christian Shaw *vs.* John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sharah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, Fanny W. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A. Shaw, and Joseph Shaw, heirs at law of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, two of the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, to be and appear before the Justices, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, G. A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1843. G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81-6w

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.
September 25, 1843. 73-6m

Cooper's New Novel.

WYANDOTTE, 2 vols for 50 cents
Also, Sam Slick in England, 20 cents; Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents; Charles O'Malley, 50 cents; Harry Lorrequer, 50 cents
The republication of Harper's Family Library, 25 cents a volume E J HALE

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 61 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 30, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 30 of $1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
November 16, 1843. 81-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale 600 acres of LAND, lying on McLennan's Creek, in Moore County, about six miles from Carthage, 200 of which is good Bottom Land, adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c., and convenient to as good a range as the country affords.

There are small improvements on the Land, (a Dwelling and Outhouses,) and excellent water.

Those wishing to buy, can apply to John Black, on Little River, or to the Subscriber, at Marion, Montgomery County.

ANGUS MARTIN.
December 2, 1843. 83 3w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15. 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Young Allen and others *vs.* George W. Briley.

Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Briley, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Naomi Briley *vs.* Geo. W. Briley and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Briley, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt,* that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge,* and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine ar[ticle]*

Whitely, Green Co., P[a.]

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK [ha]ve been using your Vermifug[e] for a number of years, and find [it a] safe *Worm Destroyer* that I [have] I was c[alled] on [to] 6 years old, in May, 1842, w[hich] h in[stan]ces with the worms. I gave it one vial of yo[ur] Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the [chi]ld passed 440 worms. In a few weeks. I gave it [an]other vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 64[0] worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN M[ORRI]
July 1, 1843. 82-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

POETRY.

FROM HEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY FOR 1844.

CONTENT AND DESIRE.

BY SIR E. L. BULWER.

THERE rested on a heap of stone
A quiet, but shadowy Form;
A thousand Tempests there had blown,
And still as calm It kept Its throne—
A smiler on the storm!

There skimm'd the earth and roved the air
A Shape on restless wings,
For ever, be it foul or fair,
Fluttering, and seeking here and there
For undiscovered things.

An Angel came from Heaven, and bore
The silent shade on high,
Half-seen, with dim clouds floating o'er,
To dwell, and smile for evermore
Within the farthest sky!

The Flutterer on the wing, that ne'er
Till then a goal had guess'd,
Beholds the silent Shadow there,
Skims Earth no more, but through the air,
For ever upward, seeks to share,
In vain, the Calm One's rest!

A guide, that leads all human kind,
That winged Fool is given—
For aye to seek, and ne'er to find
Till Earth be over—the Shade enshrin'd
In clouds,—but clouds of Heaven!

VOTE FOR SPEAKER.—The following is the Vote for Speaker, on the organization of the House of Representatives:—

For John W. Jones.—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Beardsley, Belser, Benton, Bidlack, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bossier, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Burke, Caldwell, Campbell, Jeremiah E. Cary, Catlin, Augustus A. Chapman, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Dana, Richard D. Davis, John W. Davis, Dean, Dillingham, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Gilmer, Byram Green, Hale, Handin, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Herrick, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lewis, Lucas, McCauslen, Maclay, McClellan, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Moore, Joseph Morris, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Emory D. Potter, Pratt, Purdy, Rathbun, Almon H. Read, David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Robinson, Russell, St. John, Saunders, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, John T. Smith, T. Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stetson, John Stewart, Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller, Wentworth, Wheaton, Williams, Wilkins, Wise, Woodward, Jos. A. Wright, Yost—128.

For John White.—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Barnard, Milton Brown, Buffington, Carroll, Chappell, Chilton, Chingman, Collamer, Cranston, Garrett Davis, Doherty, Dellet, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Foot, Frick, Giddings, Willis Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hardin, Harper, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Daniel P. King, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Moseley, Newton, Paterson, Peyton, Phœnix, Elisha R. Potter, Ramsey, Rayner, Charles M. Reed, Rodney, Rogers, Sample, Schenck, Senter, Severance, Albert Smith, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Winthrop, William Wright—59.

For William Wilkins.—Mr. Nes—1.

The deficit in the revenue of the past year, stated in the annual message of the President, has attracted the notice of the Free Traders, and they triumphantly point to it as proof of the failure of the Tariff, and the necessity of a change of its principles. They contend that a lower scale of duties would have given a larger revenue. That is doubtful; but suppose it were true, the importations to make it would have been necessarily nearly doubled. What, then, would have been the effect upon the country? Why, that the heavy debt already due abroad would have been increased, and instead of the improved and improving condition of our country, our embarrassments would have been multiplied—the credit of the nation would have been less sound—that of the States, whose securities have so rapidly risen in value, would certainly have been no better. Now, what is the deficit of $5,000,000 compared with advantages like these? Why, in Virginia alone nearly half a million of dollars have been gained by the domestic holders of the State stock, from its appreciation in the market. We are pleased rather than discouraged at the result. It places us in a better condition all around—States, people, and corporations.

That this deficit would continue under the tariff, with its principles unchanged, we do not believe. The improved condition of the country will cause an increase of importations, while the healthy effect of the tariff will prevent the overstocking of the market through agencies of foreign manufacturers.

Richmond Compiler.

Pins, Home-made.—The new Tariff imposed for the first time a decidedly Protective duty on Pins, equal to 50 per cent. There were but two pin-making establishments in the Country when that law was passed, each of which had been carried on for years without making a single dividend—one certainly had made none. Since then, this concern has paid its first dividend of 2½ per cent.—the sole return on a nine years' investment—and is now driving a good business, and likely to do well. *It is selling Pins fifteen per cent. cheaper than they were sold before this Tariff was adopted,* and making a vastly superior article. The average price is 65 cents a pound or pack, containing 2,500 to 5,000 pins. Duty, 8 cents per thousand pins. Several new establishments are now going forward, and we have not a doubt that Pins will be 10 per cent. cheaper yet within two years if the present Tariff is sustained. The wages of the workmen have been increased since the Tariff [pas]sed, and a great many more have been [set] at work. The manufacturers are [learn]ing how to economize in materi[als], a[d]vancing processes, and can sell cheap because they [now] have a sure, adequate and steady [mar]ket.

Glass Tumblers.—This Country [for]merly got most of her Glass Ware, [and] the rest, the cheap, common Tumblers, from Germany, at a cost of 50, 44, 41, [and] the lowest 37½ cents a dozen. This [brou]ght the lowest possible [pri]ce—the importers declaring that they brought them merely to fill up their cargoes and were satisfied to make barely freight on them, as they were sure sale. The new Tariff imposed a heavy duty on these Tumblers—ten cents a pound—and now our own people were encouraged to attempt making them. The result already is that they are now selling these same Tumblers at *twenty-seven and a half cents* a dozen—lower than ever before. This is one of the articles on which, according to the Free Traders, the Whig Tariff has taxed our People fifty to a hundred per cent!—*New York Tribune.*

They tell a good story at Northampton about the editor of the New-Orleans Picayune. He stopped at the stage house with the intention of staying some days in that beautiful town. After a reasonable time he became dry, and called for a glass of brandy. 'No,' says the landlord,' 'we have no license to sell spirits—we don't keep the article.' The Editor visited the other public houses,—looked into the groceries,—made close enquiries but found them all tetotal. He returned to the stage-house with a long face—'Landlord,' says he, 'tell me the nearest place where I can get a glass of brandy, for I'm too dry to stay here any longer.' 'I guess you can get it at Greenfield, for they grant licenses there, and it is said they sell spirit.' 'How far is it?' 'Twenty miles.' 'What time does the stage start?' 'Twelve o'clock at night.' 'Well, landlord, book me for Greenfield.'

So it has grown up into a proverb, that when one calls for liquor, he says 'Book me for Greenfield,' and when he is corned he is said to be 'booked for Greenfield.

Hamp. Wash.

Lunatics.—The "learned blacksmith," Mr. Burrit, (says the Boston Post,) has undertaken to find out what is going on in the moon, and to acertain the language spoken by the inhabitants there through the power of *clairvoyance.* Here is an extract from his letter to the Rev. La Roy Sunderland, which is as supremely ridiculous and absurd, as any thing that ever was hammered out upon the mental anvil of any man, "learned" or unlearned.

"A few months ago I received a communication from a gentleman residing in a remote part of the state, to this effect. He had sent a lad, in the *clairvoyant* state, to the *moon,* where he had made many discoveries with regard to the inhabitants, &c. Having found his way into a building resembling a school house, he detected a book, which, upon opening, he was unable to read. At the request of the magnetiser, he copied off twenty-eight well formed characters, as different from each other as the letters of our alphabet. These were forwarded to me to compare with the characters employed in the Oriental language. A few weeks afterwards I received another letter from the gentleman, containing the results of another tour of discovery to the moon. The lad saw things more definitely this time; and took drawings of a monument and a metalic horn. Upon the monument was an inscription, written in the very characters which the boy found in the book. I have just written to the gentleman, requesting him to begin a new series of experiments upon the moon, simultaneously with Mr. Shepherd, and send the result to me. I would therefore propose that you do the same with your subject, and to publish the result of the three series together, should there be a striking correspondence. The course I have proposed to Mr. S. and the other gentlemen, was, to take their subjects to the north east side of the moon, let them proceed through to the south west side; then from the west to the south east; from north to south; and from east to west; describing what they saw, as would be natural to a traveller journeying through a new country. When each of the three subjects has been through in the above order, it might be of great interest to compare their *notes on the moon.*

Danger of Holding a Judicial Office in Arkansas.—In a charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Field lately held the following language: "In some parts of Arkansas it is dangerous for a judge to protect his station from insult or assert his authority. If what he does or says is not exactly agreeable to the taste of some, he is in danger of annihilation. One or two prosecuting attorneys in the northern part of the State have been waylaid and murdered for doing their duty. In another part a judge was barred out of the court-house by the populace and his life put in danger merely because he wished to hold his court as the law directed. Another judge was near being attacked whilst on his bench for exercising his authority in keeping silence in the court-house during business hours. Another was forced by an armed ruffian to leave the bench and drink with him, and this whilst his court was in session."

Type-setting.—Among all the inventions of the present century, none hitherto has been found to supersede the use of fingers in setting up type. The necessity of reading, spelling, and punctuating the matter in hand, has been thought to be an insuperable objection. A gentleman of Troy has, however, invented a machine which, it is supposed by some, will answer. The compositor is now, instead of standing at his case, and picking up the type with his fingers, to sit at a machine like a pianoforte, and work the keys according to copy before him, like a young lady at her music. This machine, it is said, will set up 9,000 per hour. A fast hand can set up about 1,000.

Mexico.—The Vera Cruz *Censor* of the 13th October says that the returns received by the mails of that morning confirm the report of the election of Santa Anna to the Presidency.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Report of Mr. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, is a very able document, and remarkable for the directness of its recommendations in regard to the deficiency of the revenue. It is too long for insertion in our paper, but the following are the most material portions:

Receipts, Expenditures, &c. of 1842.

According to the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, on the first day of January, 1842, there was in the Treasury		$28,685,111 08
From which is to be deducted as not available:		
Deposited with the States	$28,101,644 91	
Balances of trust funds, 1st Jan'y, 1842,	374,521 18	
	28,476,166 09	
Outstanding warrants at the close of the year 1841,	813,268 46	
Total liabilities,	29,289,434 55	
Deficiency of means to meet warrants,		604,323 47
		$29,289,434 55

Instead of any available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, there was, therefore, a deficiency to meet the outstanding warrants of $604,323 47.

From the accompanying statement (A) it appears that the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1842, exclusive of trust funds, and of the avails of Treasury notes and loans, were $19,643,966 40

The expenditures of the same year, exclusive of the sums paid on the redemption of Treasury notes and interest on them, and on recent loans, and on account of the old public debt, was	23,921,037 60
Excess of expenditures over revenue,	4,277,071 20
The amount paid on account of the old public debt, Treasury notes, and interest on them and on loans, was	8,477,868 94
To supply the deficiency in the revenue, and to provide means for the redemption of Treasury notes, others were issued and loans obtained to the amount of	14,808,735 64
And a balance was thus left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1843, exclusive of deposites with the States, indemnities, and trust funds, and deducting outstanding warrants, subject to appropriation, of	1,449,472 03

Receipts, Expenditures, &c. of the first six months of 1843.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1843, exclusive of deposites with States, trust funds, and outstanding warrants, was	$1,449,472 03
By the accompanying statement (B) it appears that the receipts between the 1st of January and 1st of July, 1843, exclusive of the avails of Treasury notes and loans, were	8,065,325 46
And the expenditures, exclusive of the sums paid on account of the public debt,	10,698,390 83
Excess of expenditure over revenue,	2,633,065 37
The amount paid for redemption of Treasury notes and for principal and interest on the public debt, was	861,607 47
To supply the deficiency and to provide means for the redemption of Treasury notes, others were issued and loans obtained to the amount of	5,545,708 36
And a loan was made under the act of March 3, 1843, of seven millions, of which nearly the whole was received during the quarter,	6,934,000 00
Which left a balance on the 1st of July, 1843, of	10,434,507 55

This large apparent balance arises from the circumstance that while nearly the whole proceeds of the seven millions loan were paid in during the half year, the amount of notes redeemed by those proceeds does not appear in the accounts of that period, but is contained in those of the next quarter. The real balance, excluding the loan and the notes subsequently redeemed, was about $3,370,000.

Revised Estimate of the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1843.

The accounts of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, that is, from July 1st to September 30th, 1843, exhibit the following results:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	$6,132,272 09
Sales of public lands,	388,870 22
Miscellaneous and incidental,	26,871 43
Total revenue received,	6,548,013 74
Residue of subscription to loan of seven millions,	66,060 00
Total,	6,614,013 74
Balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1843,	10,434,507 55
Total means,	17,048,521 29

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,	$1,016,257 17
Army proper,	858,785 15
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	610,400 90
Indian Department,	880,171 88
Pensions,	806,800 94
Naval establishment,	2,049,387 36
Interest, &c., on public debt,	95,555 48
Total, exclusive of redemption of Treasury notes and interest,	6,317,357 98
Paid on redemption of Treasury notes and interest,	6,902,031 54
Total payments for the quarter,	13,219,389 52
Leaving a balance on the 1st October, 1843, of	$3,829,131 77

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year.

Balance at the end of the 1st quarter, 30th September, 1843,		$3,829,131 77
Estimated receipts, 2d quarter—		
from customs,	3,100,000	
from lands,	527,000	
Estimated receipts, 3d quarter—		
from customs,	4,000,000	
from lands,	500,000	
Estimated receipts, 4th quarter—		
from customs,	3,600,000	
from lands,	520,000	
Miscellaneous,	50,000	
	12,907,000 00	
Total means,		$16,736,131 77

Of the specific appropriations already made by law applicable to the service of the last and the current fiscal year, there remains unexpended 19,509,635 89

Of this balance there will not be required to be expended during the year, but will be required during the next year, for the civil list, foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous, 352,387 41

Military establishment 2,255,638 65

2,608,026 06

And which will not be required and to be carried to the surplus fund, 903,000 73

7,112,966 79

Leaving of the specific appropriations which, according to the data furnished by the respective Departments, will be required during the year, 16,396,669 00

To which is to be added amount of permanent and indefinite appropriations, which will be required, 2,577,713 88

Additional appropriations necessary, 289,012 96

$19,263,395 94

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	4,759,037 09
Army proper,	2,775,528 06
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	2,674,906 91
Indian Department,	1,642,482 71
Pensions,	954,578 46
Naval establishment,	5,053,070 76
Interest on public debt,	1,403,791 94
	$19,263,395 94
The means in the Treasury, as above stated, are	16,736,131 77
Deficiency,	$2,527,264 17

It will be seen that a sum exceeding two millions and a half is deducted from the appropriations already made, on the ground that it will not be required to be paid out during the fiscal year. Being actually appropriated by Congress, and liable to be used even during the year, and certainly within a short time after its expiration, the undersigned has hesitated to deduct the amount from the expenditures, and although this has been done in conformity with usage, this explanation is necessary to prevent mistake. Notwithstanding this deduction, it will be perceived that there will be a deficiency of more than two millions five hundred thousand dollars. To this deficiency must be added the amount of such special appropriations as Congress may make during the present session, in addition to the appropriations for which estimates are submitted in another report. It is a duty also to remark, that the credit of the Treasury, the facility of its operations, and the necessity of guarding against unforeseen contingencies, have usually induced Congress to make provision for a small surplus. There is nothing in the circumstances of the present year to induce a departure from such a provident course, and for that purpose a million and a half of dollars ought to be added to the deficiency above stated. The whole amount to be provided for the services of the present fiscal year, beyond the means now existing or estimated, would therefore be about $4,000,000.

Estimate of Revenues and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1844, *and terminating June* 30, 1845.

Revenue—From customs	$20,000,000 00	
From sales of public lands	2,250,000 00	
Fm. miscellaneous sources	50,000 00	
	$22,300,000 00	

Expenditures.—According to the data furnished by the different Departments there will be required the balance of former appropriations, $2,608,026 06

Permanent and indefinite appropriations,	2,318,189 02
Specific appropriations for the service of the year,	21,950,844 11
	$26,877,059 19

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects,	$4,659,904 98
Army proper,	3,926,096 07
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	4,178,112 19
Indian Department,	2,330,355 14
Pensions,	1,555,841 57
Naval establishment,	8,884,007 22
Interest, &c., on public debt,	1,032,739 02
	$26,877,059 19
Probable deficiency, independent of other specific appropriations that may be made by Congress,	$4,577,059 19

The estimate of the proceeds of the sales of public lands is founded upon the expectations that all the Miami lands in Indiana, or those in the Choctaw cession of 1830, in Mississippi, will be brought into market.

If both tracts should be offered for sale, the amount from that source may be increased four hundred thousand dollars. If neither should be offered, the estimated amount will be reduced two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The preceding estimates are made on the assumption of the continuance of the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for the sale of the public lands, and of course will be affected by any changes in those laws. The fluctuations of commerce forbid an implicit reliance upon any prospective calculations for a long term. Those now presented have been made from the best information that could be obtained, and from a comparison with the receipts of previous years. The large amount of eighteen millions received in 1842 from customs is not to be wholly credited to the business of that year. It includes $4,808,666 11, the amount of duties which had accrued in 1841, and was secured by bonds that were paid in 1842, and also $3,567,000 of Treasury notes redeemed by the collectors in the former year, but which were credited in 1842, thus leaving the actual receipts from the duties of the year at less than thirteen millions. It will be perceived that there was a decided improvement in the duties on imports during the year 1843; for, during the three first quarters of that year, the receipts exceeded thirteen millions, and, from returns already received, it is quite certain those of the fourth quarter will amount to more than three millions, making a total of more than sixteen millions for the calendar year.

Various general considerations, and particularly that the stocks of imported goods were, during the last two years, nearly exhausted, induce the belief that the revenue from this source will continue to augment under the present laws for the next two years, but it is doubted whether this increase will exceed three or four millions.

It is believed that habits of economy are prevailing among our fellow-citizens, stimulated and strengthened by the sad consequences of overtrading and a spirit of speculation. The disposition to husband their means prevents the purchase of many superfluous articles of foreign manufacture which were formerly in extensive use. Many fabrics which were heretofore imported, and nearly all those which are necessary to our comfort, excepting those composed of silk, are manufactured within our own borders as well, and are furnished as cheap, as the productions of other countries. This cause has for several years gradually reduced the consumption of foreign merchandise, and will continue to operate; and, in connexion with a more healthful economy, will materially affect the revenue. The estimates of receipts from customs for the ensuing eighteen months have been framed in reference to these considerations.

From the preceding estimates and statements it appears that there will be required for the service of the present fiscal year beyond the means in the Treasury, $4,000,000 00

And for the service of the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1844, beyond the probable revenue, at least 4,500,000 00

$8,500,000 00

The loan of 1841 becoming due 1st January, 1845, amounts to 5,672,976 88

The balance of the Treasury notes which were outstanding on the 3d March, 1843, and were not redeemed by the last loan, amounts to 4,056,387 45

With respect to the last item, the balance of unredeemed Treasury notes, it is supposed adequate provision for the present is made by existing laws, which authorize the funding such notes in 5 years' stock, or the re-issue of them to July, 1844.

The loan made under the act of 2[illegible] is in terms redeemable at the option of the government after the 1st of January, 1845. If an abundance of money it is believed might be obtained, on a ten or five years' loan, on terms more favorable than those on which to become due was procured. This consideration is also by the consideration that a deficiency in the revenues of the next five years the ordinary expenditures will be so call forth all our resources without encountering this additional amount.

The remaining eight millions five hundred thousand dollars, the estimated expenditures over the receipts of the present and next fiscal year, must be avoided in whole or in part by a reduction of the public expenditures, or provision must be made to meet them by an increase in the revenue. Both these topics, therefore, demand consideration.

First, a reduction in the expenses of the Government.

[The Secretary here suggests several objects of retrenchment, amounting to but little, however, and of no great importance.]

Secondly. It becomes the duty of the undersigned to examine the remaining question presented, whether any and what provisions can be made to meet the contemplated deficiencies, or such portion of them as may exist after the reduction which Congress may direct. The alternatives which suggest themselves are, direct taxation, and augmentation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, the increase of existing duties on imports, and the imposition of duties upon articles now free.

It is presumed that direct taxation of real or personal property would not be attempted until all other resources have failed. The undersigned has therefore nothing to suggest on this subject.

It is not believed that any modification of the land laws can be made by which any permanent increase of revenue from the public domain can be secured.—Some temporary accession might be obtained by reducing the price of land offered for sale, but it would be with the hazard, if not certainty, of destroying a rich fountain, whose regular and steady stream is kept up by maintaining a moderate price adapted to the circumstances of our fellow citizens and yet not inviting speculative investments. Our ultimate resource, then, must be the duties on imports. And when it is considered how large a portion of the expenditures of the Government is caused by our light-houses, by our foreign intercourse, by our navy and other means to protect and extend our commerce with foreign nations; and with how much more equality and equity a tax upon the importation of foreign merchandise operates upon all classes than any other mode of raising revenue; with how much more ease it is collected, and how it entirely avoids all collision with the State sovereignties respecting the subject of taxation, this mode of supplying the wants of the Government will commend itself to favorable consideration.

Sufficient information has not yet been obtained respecting the practical operation of the act of 26th August, 1842, establishing the existing rates of duties on foreign importations, to authorize an accurate opinion of the probable results of its different provisions. The commercial statistical statement required by law, embracing the returns from the 30th of September, 1842, to the 30th June, 1843, is in course of preparation by all the force that can be applied to it, and it is hoped will be laid before the two Houses of Congress in the course of the ensuing month. As it will embrace the first nine months during which the present tariff has been in operation, it will probably contain the desired information. But the undersigned feels bound to say, that, from the examination of reports he has caused to be made from the principal ports, and from a general view of our commerce, after the best consideration which he could give to the subject, he has not been able to discover any of the existing duties which can be increased with any reasonable prospect of augmenting the revenue. The danger from this source is, that articles upon which high duties are levied will either be clandestinely introduced or not imported at all. It is believed that to the great vigilance which has prevailed during the past season along the coast and on our extended inland frontier, it is mainly owing that the fraudulent importations which had been anticipated by some, have been prevented. The temptation, however, should not be carried so far that success in one enterprise will remunerate for the losses in several failures.

On the other hand, looking at the subject exclusively in its bearing upon the revenue, the undersigned is not prepared to specify any very important rates of duty that will bear reduction unless the deficiency be supplied by duties upon other articles. Those levied on glass, particular kinds of iron, coal and sugar, are considered by many too high for revenue purposes. Should the statistical information before referred to, exhibit such a result in respect to these or any other articles, they will doubtless arrest the attention of Congress.

Assuming, what will probably be found to be the case, that no essential improvement of the revenue is likely to be effected, at least for the present, by an increase of the duties already existing or by a reduction of them, it becomes necessary to inquire whether any articles now free of duty can with propriety be subjected to a moderate impost, and whether there are any other means of providing for the anticipated deficiency.

The articles now free of duty, which present themselves most prominently as subjects of impost, are teas and coffee. In the last annual report from this Department this source of revenue was indicated. The necessity of resorting to it is as apparent and more urgent now than it was then. The opinions of importers of these articles, of merchants and officers of the customs in various parts of the United States, as communicated to this Department in pursuance of its request, are unanimously and decidedly in favor of such duties as "more equal and less burdensome than any other mode by which the same amount could be collected." From the organization of the Government to the year 1832 duties were laid upon these articles. In that year they were repealed in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, which was made, as he stated, in consequence of the national debt being extinguished, and the revenue being abundant for the public service. The reason for that policy having ceased, and additional revenue being indispensable for the most economical administration of the Government, it cannot be doubted that our fellow citizens will acquiesce in the necessity which requires such an impost as cheerfully as in any other burdens which they are called to bear for the security and protection of themselves, their property, their rights, and liberties.

Notwithstanding the opinions of some, I cannot doubt that the price of these articles would be enhanced to the consumer to some extent by the imposition of duties. But it may be questioned whether this effect would not be temporary. Coffee is raised in various countries, and the amount produced has increased of late years rapidly. Should the competition between those countries be or become so active as to enable us to choose the source of supply, the duty may fall upon the producer. In respect to teas, the opening of the China trade, and the exchange for them of our coarse cotton fabrics, instead of specie as heretofore, will enable us to obtain larger supplies, and at cheaper rates. But, whatever may be the increase of price to the consumer, and whether it be permanent or temporary, it would be fairly distributed among the whole community, for nearly all are consumers; and by a proper adjustment of the rates, it would fall chiefly upon those who used teas of the most expensive kind. Hence a specific duty in reference to cost would be most advisable.

In order to exclude a spurious article which has sometimes forced its way among us, it would be expedient to fix a minimum value at sixteen or twenty cents per pound. A duty of five cents per pound on all teas costing twenty five cents or under, of seven cents upon those costing from twenty-five to thirty-five cents, and thus advancing the duty according to the cost, would afford the most certain and practicable mode of collection, while it would be the least burdensome. With respect to coffee, it is represented that the difference in value between the various descriptions in use among us is not such as to render an *ad valorem* duty necessary or expedient. A moderate specific duty of two cents per pound, when brought from the country of its growth, in Asia, Africa [illegible] and three cents per pound when imported [illegible], it is believed would be fair and [illegible] may be estimated to produce at [illegible] hundred thousand dollars. From [illegible] educated as above suggested, we [illegible] about one million five hundred thousand dollars. [illegible] will depend upon the term [illegible] It cannot be supposed that [illegible] the amount of four millions, distributed among [illegible] nearly eighteen millions of persons, would be seriously felt by any, even assuming that the consumers would exclusively bear the burden, and that it would not be divided between them and the producers.

It affords great pleasure to state there has been no delinquency or default on the part of collectors of the customs, or receivers of public moneys, or any other officer or agent, charged with the receipts or deposites of the public funds. The sums which collectors and receivers are permitted to retain in their hands have been limited to the very lowest amount the public service would allow, while they have been required to deposite the surplus immediately in the institutions designated for that purpose.

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND WISE.

The following passage occurred in the House on the 11th, between Mr. Clingman of this State, and Mr. Wise of Va., in which it will be admitted, we think, that Mr. Wise came off second best. It occurred on the question to strike from the Journal Mr. Barnard's Protest:—

Mr. WISE insisted on his objection in its applicability to the question of the election, returns, and qualifications of members, and, in the course of his remarks, contended that the time at which this question had been pressed was premature and improper; that it could not be decided until such matters of fact and law were reported, through the appropriate committee, as would enable the House to judge of the qualifications of the parties referred to; and that, until that time, the Governor's certificate that they had been duly elected was *prima facie* evidence of the fact. Mr. W. argued that the only object in bringing up the matter in this way was to excite public attention and to raise party questions.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, observed that he should not now have troubled the House with a single word on this subject but for what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. WISE.) That gentleman had advanced the opinion that the position now taken by the minority was in repugnance to the doctrine for which they had contended in the case of a late New Jersey election. But there was an important distinction between the case of the New Jersey claimants of seats on that occasion and the case occurring in the organization of the present Congress. In the case of the New Jersey election there existed a law of that State authorizing the election and directing the Governor of the State to give the certificates he did give to gentlemen claiming seats here under the broad seal of the State; and those certificates exhibited here constituted *prima facie* evidence in favor of their right to seats on this floor; and it so remained until the validity of the certificates was disproved by evidence of a deficiency of votes or other error in the returns. The question whether they were entitled to seats was a question subsequently to be settled on evidence. But that was not the case now here. In the State of New Hampshire, whose Governor gave certificates to the gentlemen claiming seats from that State, there existed no law authorizing him to certify as he had certified.

Mr. WISE. How did the gentleman come by the fact that there was in New Hampshire no such law?

Mr. CLINGMAN said he would inform the gentleman, and it constituted the important point in his argument. The laws of the State in reference to Congressional elections were not private but public laws, and public laws all were presumed to know. This House, acting in a judicial capacity, was presumed, as courts of justice were, to be acquainted with all public laws of the country; and, sitting as judges, the members of this House did know that there existed no law of New Hampshire districting that State for the election of members of Congress. He presumed the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WISE) was in possession of this fact. The gentleman shook his head. Well, if the gentlemen did not know it, the minority considered themselves as in possession of the fact; they were bound as judges to know all public laws, and they knew there was no law districting the State of New Hampshire for Congressional elections. How were they to know that a gentleman claiming to act here was a member of Congress "duly elected?" Only by a certificate that he had been chosen by the people of one of the districts of New Hampshire. They held the law requiring the States to be districted to be constitutional and of binding force, and they knew it to be a public law; and they knew that under that law the Governor of New Hampshire had no right to give any certificate to men elected not by districts. If he did, it being in opposition to the Congressional law, it was a mere nullity. It might be in conformity with the former State law, but that State law had been superseded by the general law of Congress.

But the gentleman from Virginia contended that when this protest had been offered there was no House, but had subsequently qualified his position, and maintained that the body assembled was a House only for the election of a Speaker.

Mr. WISE said his position was, that the body was no House, so far as the power of judging of the qualifications of its members was concerned. They were no House for this purpose until the members had been sworn. At the time the protest was offered they were a House under the Constitution for the election of a Speaker, and for that only; they had no power to act in a judicial capacity. Would the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN) tell him how it was possible, at the time this protest was offered, to vote *pro* or *con* on the qualifications of any man, not having himself been sworn? The Governor of New Hampshire certified to him that the gentlemen coming from New Hampshire were "duly elected;" it was an official certificate, and it furnished *prima facie* ground to presume that all the laws necessary to the due election of Representatives here were in operation in New Hampshire. Those refusing them their seats must in the first place show some official act denying or overturning the validity of their certificates; and, secondly, show how Mr. W. had power to vote on the question before he had been sworn.

Mr. CLINGMAN resumed. He would endeavor to answer the gentleman. There had been a law in New Hampshire which would have justified the Governor's certificate as given; but that law, as he before observed, had been superseded by a law of Congress. Since the passage of that law Representatives could be "duly elected" only in conformity with its provisions, and a certificate, if against that law, was a nullity. The gentleman said the House could not judge of the validity of certificates of election; it was not a House for that purpose, and in that respect. But what constituted a House? It was the members. Suppose some twenty gentlemen from Pennsylvania avenue should come into the Hall, and, joining with the minority, should cast their votes in the election of Speaker, and by those votes should turn the election against the gentleman's wishes; would he hold that the members elect were bound to sit still and not resist such a procedure? But, if not, and if they could say to one of these intruders, "you are not a member of the House," could they not say so to any other whom they believed not to be a member? Suppose fifty gentlemen should come here from New Hampshire, had they all a right to vote for Speaker?

Mr. WISE. They would not all have certificates: those only who had certificates could vote.

Mr. CLINGMAN. The gentleman now qualified his proposition. He retreated from his former position, and admitted the House could refuse them unless they had certificates.

Mr. WISE. In the certificates they brought the Governor of New Hampshire informed Mr. W., through the Clerk of this House, that such and such individuals were duly elected, and his certificate had the broad seal of the State. All who brought such certificates, be they many or few, had the same right to vote as Mr. W. or any other member of the body. He did not inform them that he was elected, nor did they inform him that they were elected: the Governors of their respective States, through the Clerk of this House, gave the information to all concerned.

Mr. CLINGMAN again resumed. With respect to the certificates, suppose that some of them were forged, might not the House determine which were genuine? He would put to the gentleman another case. Suppose one John Smith came here with a certificate of election as Henry A. Wise, (the gentleman having lost his certificate, and this John Smith having got possession of it,) were not the members of the House to judge which of the two was the true man?

Mr. WISE. The Clerk would inform the House on that question. To be sure, they might get into a dilemma from such a state of things. However, the case could not very well happen as supposed, for happily Mr. W.'s face was pretty well known here. [A laugh.]

Mr. CLINGMAN. Then the gentleman, though he denies it in the particular instance, now gives up his principle that the House before being sworn could not judge who were members. Mr. C.'s object had been, as he stated in the outset, to show that the minority now here stood on different grounds from those formerly taken in the memorable New Jersey case. The gentleman said the protest had been presented only for the sake of agitation: but was this a just imputation on the motives of those who drew up such a paper? What would gentlemen have had them to do? If they conscientiously believed that, in the case of gentlemen elected on general ticket, a law of Congress had been violated, could they take any other course to express that opinion than to throw it into the form of a protest against the admission of such individuals? What other course was left to them? Gentlemen complained that the case of their election had in this paper been prejudged; but the only prejudgment of their claim was that which had been passed by the majority of the House; the House it was which, by allowing these gentlemen to vote for a Speaker, had prejudged their case. And in such a juncture all the minority could do was to enter their dissent, and protest against what they believed to be both illegal and unconstitutional. Yet for this they were charged with a desire to agitate.

The gentleman had protested that he was no nullifier. Mr. C. was willing to believe that such was not the gentleman's character; yet, if he sanctioned and sustained nullification, the effect was the same as if he held and avowed nullification principles. Certainly, if laws were thus to be nullified, *and that by the law making power*, they could not expect much respect to be shown for their laws by others.

District Convention.—At the Convention of Delegates for the Seventh District, held in this City, on the 8th inst. Henry K. Nash, Esq. of Orange, was unanimously appointed a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, and H. L. Robards, his alternate.—*Raleigh Register.*

We have been informed by Rev. L. K. Willie, of Granville, that the communication which appeared in the "Richmond Enquirer," relative to the cultivation of Tea in that County, is all a hoax.—*Ib.*

Federal Court.—This tribunal adjourned on Tuesday, there being but very little business before it. Judge Wayne, who appeared here for the first time in his judicial capacity, presides with great dignity and urbanity.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of this State will meet in this City, on Saturday, the 30th inst.—*Raleigh Register.*

Grand Lodge.—We are happy to state that the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity, now in session in this city, have unanimously passed resolutions to establish a charity School of a high grade in North Carolina. Success to this noble enterprise.

Star.

Mr. Clay's numerous correspondents throughout the United States will bear in mind that his privilege of franking and receiving letters free of postage expired with the assembling of the present Congress, and will remain suspended until the 4th day of March, 1845.—*Tribune.*

The London Gazette of November 14 contains the announcement of the appointment of Richard Packenham, late her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, 2 P. M. says:—"Several merchants have discounted their own acceptances, at 2½ per cent. and loans have been made of large sums at the same rate. The Banks and individuals are alike unable to find borrowers."

The national debt of Great Britain at this time amounts to 770.000,000*l.* It is owing to about a million and a half of persons.

In Loudon county, Va., the Ladies have presented a banner to the Whig Young Men, with this brief inscription—"ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY—YOU CAN AND YOU MUST."

There are spurious Fifty Dollar Notes of the Bank of Georgetown, (S. C.) in circulation. The signatures of the President (J. W. Coachman) and Cashier (D. L. McKay) are remarkably well executed; but the bills may very easily be detected, from the fact that they are all (such as have been seen) dated "1843," whilst the Bank has no bills of that denomination dated in this year. The vignette, also, (a train of rail way cars) is one which is not borne by any of the genuine bills of the Bank. The public are cautioned against the counterfeit.

Charleston Courier.

Wreck of the Missouri.—One of the officers of the U. S. steamship Missouri, in a letter to the True Sun, states that by means of submarine armor it has been discovered that the boilers and much of the machinery is comparatively uninjured and will be recovered, and that after paying salvage it is supposed that property to the amount of $150,000 will be saved from the wreck.

I have two more steps to announce to you in the advance of the gymnacry. There is a gymnasium in the upper part of Broadway where the *ladies* don the Turkish costume, and *are taught sparring and climbing*, in jackets and loose trousers. Great-coats, with a snug fit to the back, are superseding cloaks for ladies' out-of-door wear. "Merciful Heavings!" as Dick Swiveller would say.—*N. Y. Corresp't of Nat. Int.*

The number of letters which annually pass through the U. S. Post Office is twenty-four millions and a half.

The veteran John H. Pleasants, is again at his post as co-editor of the Richmond Whig.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor:

They are still at work at the Gold Mines, in Moore. I am told that at Shields' Mine alone, about $15,000 have been found. The largest piece yet found, weighed about 26 dwts. and was worth about $22. The particles of Gold found here, have the appearance of having been once in a melted state.

Raleigh Register.

MAIL ROBBERY.—A man having charge of the mail at Hudson, N. Y., robbed it a few days ago, of $60,000 in drafts and checks, besides money to amount not ascertained. He was arrested.

ANOTHER.—Pomeroy's Express, (a private mail which beats Uncle Sam's all hollow,) was robbed of a trunk, after its arrival in New York. Contents not known, but supposed to be very valuable.

The Boston Municipal Elections have resulted in a thorough Whig victory, by a majority of 2,464—515 more than last year.

The Senate of the Georgia Legislature have passed a bill, by a vote of 64 to 17, dividing that State into Congressional districts, in accordance with the apportionment law of the last Congress.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wm. A. Graham of Orange.

The Special Term of the Superior Court for this County, is now in session, Judge Manly presiding. It is hoped that the Civil Docket will be nearly disposed of during the week.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—Friday's Register contains the proceedings in detail of our late State Convention, which it is not necessary we should publish, as we gave nearly every thing of interest in our last.

The following list of Delegates, however, it is proper to publish:—

Anson—E. Nelms, H. Sturdivant, Joel Gaddy, J. W. Allen.
Bertie—W. W. Cherry, George Gray.
Beaufort—J. B. Bonner, W. H. Tripp.
Buncombe—Wm. J. Brown.
Cherokee—M. Francis, Felix Axley.
Chatham—W. P. Taylor, James Taylor, Jona Haralson, T. DeGraffenreidt, Edwin Hinton, N. A. Stedman, O. A. Stedman, R. S. Marks, Turner Bynum, Joseph Bynum, J. S. Guthrie, Peter Evans, J. H. Haughton, Isaac Hall, G. M. Brazier, Andrew Cox, Lawrence Haughton.
Craven—William Foy.
Cumberland—H. H. Potter, Daniel Johnson, Wm. H. Haigh, Archibald McNeill, Edward J. Hale.
Carteret—W. H. Arundell, Benj. Leecraft.
Caswell—W. M. Lewis, J. E. Wooding, F. Lewis, N. H. McCain.
Cabarrus—Moses Pitts.
Caldwell—A. C. Williamson.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, Jas. A. Long.
Edgecomb—R. H. Battle.
Franklin—Weldon Person, Marcellus A. Williams, Chas. Raboteau, W. Simons, Isaac W. Davis, J. H. Norwood, John H. Whitfield, D. S. Hill, Joseph B. Littlejohn, Joseph A. Whitaker.
Granville—H. J. Robards, V. Winfree, J. B. Simms, Wm. B. Crews, C. W. Allen, William Fleming, Jas. Gooch, Clement Wilkins, Samuel S. Downey, P. H. Winston, Alexander Fleming, Wm. L. Peace, Ivy Harris, Ch. E. Russ, Horace L. Robards, James T. Littlejohn.
Greene—Wm. H. B. Taylor, Joseph B Greene.
Guilford—J. Brannock, C. A. Gillespie, J. H. Lindsay, Jesse Wheeler, Col. A. Clapp, Col. Wm. Gott, John Hiatt, Maj Robt. Donnell.
Halifax—W. B. Pope, Th. P. Devereux, Robt. C. Bond.
Hyde—David Carter.
Haywood—M. Francis.
Jones—Wm. Foy.
Johnston—John McLeod, Thos. Bagley, John Leach, J. B. Beckwith, N. Williams, D. McPherson, W. R. Lee, Julius A. Stevens, B. R. Hinnant, Edwin Rains, Wm. G. Rains, H. W. Husted, Henry Susser.
Lincoln—H. W. Carroll.
Lenoir—W. Dunn, Jr., Thos. S. Clark.
Macon—M. Francis.
Mecklenburg—Dr. Wallace.
Moore—Jas. McGilvery.
Montgomery—C. J. Cochran, David A. Boyd, Jas. C. Roper.
Nash—Kelly Rawls.
New Hanover—Asa A. Brown.
Northampton—W. Barrow.
Orange—Hugh Waddell, George Hurdle, Saml. L. Holt, Willis Barbee, John Cameron, Henry K. Nash, Walter A. Norwood, H. K. Witherspoon, Wiley A. Thompson, Richard J. Ashe, John Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. W. Carr, Thomas L. Carter.
Onslow—Owen Huggins.
Pasquotank—Peter W. Hinton.
Person—John Barnett, M. McGehee.
Pitt—Dr. Elias J. Blount.
Randolph—W. J. Long, J. E. Leach, Alfred Brower.
Richmond—Sanders M. Ingram, Dudly B. Jones, E. D. Covington, J. W. Covington, Alex. Covington, J. P. Leake.
Rowan—John B. Lord, Samuel Silliman.
Rockingham—Will. R. Walker, John B. Bruhan.
Simpson—Elam Godwin, W. C. Godwin, T. B. Meares.
Surry—J. A. Lillington, C. J. Cowles.
Stanly—A. C. Freeman.
Stokes—B. R. Wagaman.
Tyrrell—J. J. Lindsay.
Wake—C. L. Hinton, J. H. Bryan, Daniel Murray, Henry Mordecai, Richard Hines, A. Jones, T. M. Oliver, W. R. Gales, J. W. Harris, D. S. Crenshaw, G. E. Badger, J. Mordecai, R. Tucker, R. Harrison, Louis Peck, C. Manly, G. W. Haywood, Giles Underhill, Jno. Babb, Stephen Stephenson, Wm. Ashley, Wm. Crenshaw, Jno. Buffalo, C. C. Battle, W. J. Ramsey, A. Williams, T. J. Lemay, John S. Pow, Bradford Utley, S. F. Patterson, S. W. Whiting, Jos. H. Manly, Richard Seawell, R. W. Haywood, Henry W. Miller, Wm. G. Hill, W. J. Langdon, S. Beasley, B. Rogers, T. H. Snow, E. A. Janney, Willie Laws, John Ligon, W. F. Smith, Drury King, Jno. Shaw, Moses King, John J. Lee, Mann Stephenson, Sol. Allen, Chas. Horton, James J. Litchford.
Wayne—Jas. Griswold.
Washington—J. J. Lindsay.
Warren—G. E. Spruill, S. E. Philips, J. G. Yancy.

The following members composed the General Committee of 18, selected by the several Delegations from the respective Districts:—

First District—M. Francis and Felix Axley.
Second—John B. Lord and Moses Pitts.
Third—N. H. M'Cain and John A. Lillington.
Fourth—E. Nelms and Julian E. Leach.
Fifth—George E. Badger and E. J. Hale.
Sixth—T. D. Meares and William Foy.
Seventh—T. P. Devereux and Hugh Waddell.
Eighth—William H. Tripp and Jos. B. Green.
Ninth—George Gray and William Barrow.

Loco Foco Convention.—This body assembled in this City, yesterday, but were not fully organized when this paper was put to Press. Under any circumstances, the Convention would be considered a very lean affair, but when it is known, that the report was most industriously circulated that Col. R. M. Johnson, "the man what killed Tecumseh," was to be here, our political opponents must be deeply mortified, we think, at the "beggarly account of empty boxes" which their great Sanhedrim presented. Only twenty-eight Counties, out of seventy-four, represented! And among the missing ones, the State of Edgecomb and the "glorious County" of Mecklenburg, adjoining this where Mr. Hoke, the nominee (that is to be) for Governor resides.

The number of Delegates in attendance we do not know, but they cannot reach 100. we should think, including the very numerous delegation from this County. Among the Delegates in attendance, however, are gentlemen of high personal character, who can be objected to, on no other ground but their political heresies. Mark our prediction! Loco Focoism is as dead in North Carolina, as a "last year's herring."

Raleigh Register.

The Carolinian says that "there were *about* 33 counties represented, and *about* 143 Delegates. Considering that the Editor was one of the Secretaries, it is remarkable that he could not tell even the number of counties represented, with certainty. Perhaps, however, the Editor had been making amends for the want of the "Governor's wine," (whose fumes he imagines were lingering in our brain when we wrote our account of the Whig Convention,) by such

potations at some less respectable place as obfuscated his intellect, and disabled him from making more than a guess at the numbers. Our supposition is at least as probable as his. Indeed, there is a soreness in the Editor's remarks about "Governor's parties," that shows how much he coveted access to the Governor's cellar and larder, and how void he is of Hope for the next three years at least.]

The Carolinian says that the Convention was "permanently organized by appointing Hon. Louis D. Henry President, and Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Gen. Allison, Walter F. Leak, Esq., and Dr. Samuel Andrews, Vice Presidents, and Wm. W. Holden, and Wm. H. Bayne, Secretaries."

[Quite an array of *titles* for an assemblage of the "Democracy," and it has been suggested that the prefix "Hon." to the Chairman's name might with at least as much propriety have been applied to all; for the public does not seem to be aware of any office which he has ever held which entitled him either by custom or courtesy to that distinction from common people.]

Again says the Carolinian:—

"Mr. Henry on taking the Chair addressed the Convention for about three-quarters of an hour, in a speech that was afterwards pronounced by some, to be one of the ablest off-hand efforts they had ever listened to."

[This is what is called "damning with faint praise."]

Plain "Mr. Hoke" was nominated for Governor, of course; but then "the Hon. Louis D. Henry and the Hon. Charles Fisher were appointed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention;" and again "the Hon. Robert Strange" was appointed the Delegate from this District, and Dr. Josiah O. Watson his alternate. In all this we see no fling at the Lawyers, such as the Carolinian gave at the winding up of the Locofoco Convention of 1842.

In addition to what we find in the Carolinian, it is said that one of the bell-weathers of the party in this town has been venting curses both loud and deep against one of the Vice Presidents, because, though an avowed "Democrat, dyed in the wool," he had the unparalleled effrontery to be in favor of a Bank, or the Banks, or something of that sort, and to wish to have Mr. Calhoun nominated. This strange habit of thinking for himself, and not as the party bids, certainly deserves the fiery indignation of all leige Van Burenites, and we hope they will read him out, for indeed he is—but stop, it will not do for *us* to speak well of him. We only allude to the matter, to express our fears that all was not so harmonious in the Locofoco Convention or Committee, as we, considering our tender regard for them, could have wished.

The Convention, of course, had not made up its mind on the subject of the Presidency. It was afraid to come out for Calhoun, for then the friends of the other aspirants would be soured. It was equally afraid of Van, and for the same reason. Least said, soonest mended.

It is said that people usually talk most of what most runs in their heads. If so, the Editor of the Carolinian must have been sadly in want of something to eat and drink at Raleigh, for more than two-thirds of his article about the Whig Convention relates to the "Governor's parties" and the "Governor's wine," which he thinks more potent than "dry speeches" to draw Delegates to Raleigh. Every one to his liking. It is true that we had the wine (and good wine it was too) but we had no dry speeches. The Locos, unlucky wights, had the dry speeches and *no wine nor parties*. Was there no Loco about Raleigh with liberality enough to employ this potent "charm" to draw Delegates to his Convention? If not, it is not for lack of means, as the Carolinian insinuates, for some of the richest men in the State live there, and belong to the party.

IMPUDENCE.—The Standard, with its usual regard for truth, disputed the Register's statement in regard to the number of Delegates in attendance upon the late Whig Convention. The Register stated the number at more than 200;—the Standard said the Register magnified 140 into 200. But the list which we copy shows that the Register was, as usual, right, and the Standard, as usual, wrong. The number is 209.

GEN. SAUNDERS.—Some persons doubt the correctness of the report that Gen. Saunders is to get a Diplomatic appointment from Mr. Tyler. All we can say about it is, that the first we heard of it came from a Locofoco office holder just from Washington, whose position induced us to credit his statement, marvellous as it was. Next, we found no one who doubted it in Raleigh, but many who stated confirmatory circumstances. And finally, we learn that the report was current in Richmond, Va. There is apt to be some fire where there is so much smoke.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of Three per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 6th January.

And the Bank of the State has declared a like dividend of 3 per cent. payable on the 1st of January.

It is worthy of remark, that the last sale we have heard of, of Cape Fear Bank Stock, was at par, to which price it has been rapidly tending for some months past. We see, however, that it is regularly quoted in one of the Raleigh papers at only 85 to 90 dollars per share.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks at Wilmington have reduced the rate of premium on Northern Exchange to ½ per cent. The premium here is 1 per cent.

The Northern papers express great surprise at the appointment of Gen. McKay as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important position in the House, next to that of Speaker. They consider him deficient in talent. There they are mistaken. The General has both talent and industry sufficient for the arduous duties thus devolved on him. He will lack, however, the *confidence* of the House, which is at least as essential as capacity.—The Chairman of that Committee should possess the personal respect and confidence of the House, and that Gen. McKay has yet to acquire.

THE COTTON CROP.—The New Orleans Price Current of the 7th inst. noticing sales of cotton in three days to the amount of 16,300 bales, says,—

The improvement which has taken place in the market is chiefly owing, we believe, to the very discouraging accounts which are daily pouring in from every Cotton producing section of country tributary to this place, in regard to the great damage which the crop has sustained by excessive and long continued rains, and the growing belief, therefore, that the receipts at this port will, as a consequence, be very materially curtailed. The advance in prices since our last is fully *half a cent.*

The same paper of the 9th states a further advance of ¼, and sales of the week 31,700 bales, principally on northern account and on speculation. Prices range from 7 to 10 cents.

All the Southern papers concur in the statement of great loss of cotton by a week of heavy rains.

A circular from Maunsel, White & Co., of New Orleans, of 25th November, expresses the decided opinion that the whole crop of this year, will not exceed 1,850,000 bales, "with a smaller proportion of good and clean cotton" than usual, owing to the wet and rainy season.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—We noticed lately in the Charleston papers some severe letters from the Postmaster General to the Presidents of the Rail Road Companies from Petersburg to Charleston, in which strong complaints were made of repeated failures of the mail on all the lines, and a determination expressed to rescind the contracts if more regularity be not secured.

Subsequently, the Postmaster General has advertised proposals for a Sulkey mail from Weldon to Wilmington, to run three three times a week from Weldon to Tarborough, and once a week from Tarborough to Wilmington.

What is to become of the great mail is not stated, though we suppose it is the intention of the Department to send it by this route, in stages from Raleigh to Columbia. If this be so, we hope it will lead to the adoption of some effectual remedy for the failures which have occurred so frequently here. Indeed we think it probable that the failures between Petersburg and Raleigh have been more numerous within the last two months than between Petersburg and Charleston, and this too notwithstanding the rate of travel on the former route averages about 8 miles an hour, and on the latter about 15 miles an hour.

From a statement in the Wilmington Chronicle, it is evident that the Wilmington Rail Road Company has been hardly dealt with. They offered to take the Great Mail for a certain price, provided they were allowed 33 hours from Weldon to Charleston, a distance of 338 miles, of which 161 is by rail road, and 177 by steam boat, principally at sea. This was an extension of 3 hours beyond the time they had formerly been allowed; and which could well be granted because the rail road from Fredericksburg North, and the Bridge at Weldon, were completed, and saved at least that much time to the Roads North, which were already allowed more time than the Wilmington road. Their proposition was accepted. But when the schedule was made out for the Company to sign, it was found that they were not allowed even the 30 hours they had formerly had, whilst the time saved at Fredericksburg and Weldon was given to the Virginia Companies. The Wilmington Company promptly and very properly refused to sign the Schedule, and so the contract is to be withdrawn. This is gross injustice.

We of course would be glad to have the great mail on this route again, if there be any prospect of its permanence or regular transit. But we have no idea that stages can compete with rail roads, and if the mail were changed to this route, private expresses on the Wilmington road would soon oblige the Department to restore it.

The true remedy is to allow ample time to carry the mail with certainty. It would be much better, for instance, that the rail roads from Washington to Raleigh should have 6 or 12 hours additional time allowed, so that they could certainly save the mail every day, than, by short time, lose it about every other day, and sometimes two or three days in succession. The stages from Raleigh to Columbia furnish an example of this regularity. We doubt whether there is one failure in six months on the stage line, because ample time is allowed.

THE TREASURY REPORT.—There are some remarkable things in this Document. In the first place, we are struck with the candor of the Secretary, in admitting that, so far as his information extends, the revenue could not be increased by either a reduction or an increase of the rates of duties fixed by the much abused Whig Tariff of 1842. Could any stronger testimony be furnished of the value of that Tariff as a revenue measure? Recollect, that this is not Whig testimony, for Mr. Tyler's boast is, that he is a Democrat, and his administration a democratic administration.

Next, it will be observed, that, the actual revenue from customs derived from the importations of 1842, chiefly under the boasted Compromise Act, was only about 12¼ millions of dollars, whilst in 1843 the revenue under the Whig Tariff is upwards of 16 millions. Now in what condition would the country be, if that Tariff had not been passed? Every one knows that 13½ millions, (adding a million from lands,) is totally inadequate for the support of government. Yet the Locofocos vociferate loudly against the Whigs for disturbing the Compromise Act. And why?—Simply to mislead ignorant persons.

And whilst the revenue is increased, the country is becoming prosperous, and the Secretary testifies to the increase of manufactures, the increase of profit, and the greater cheapness of manufactured articles.

So do truth and experience scatter to the winds Locofoco clamor and ignorance.

It will be observed, that as a remedy for the deficiency of the revenue, the Secretary proposes a tax on Tea and Coffee. Why not reduce the expenditures? Indeed we cannot exactly see how the Secretary makes out expenditures exceeding 20 millions a year, when Congress only voted appropriations to the amount of a little more than 16 millions a year.

The extracts we have made from the Report will be found interesting.

MR. CALHOUN.—In our last we copied a letter from the Richmond Enquirer's Washington Correspondent, which asserted, that in the Caucus which nominated Mr. Jones for Speaker, "Mr. Calhoun's friends stated that they had no expectation of Mr. Calhoun's nomination for the Presidency, but that they intended to support the nominee of the Convention." A formal denial of this statement is made in the Spectator, the Calhoun organ at Washington, which adds,—

"As to Mr. Calhoun's friends withdrawing him as a candidate from the Presidential canvass previous to May next, there are many things to occur before such a step will be even thought of by any of them. Many questions are to arise in Congress—the tariff amongst them—which must be settled before it can be determined who will be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. It is by no means impossible that, by May next, Mr. Van Buren may not wait for his friends to withdraw him, but withdraw himself."

So the Calhounites are not dead yet, but still show fight.

MORE OF IT.—In the Charleston Mercury we find the following remarks on the above:—

"If we cannot support the Democratic creed, the true creed, with Free Trade at its head, in supporting Mr. Van Buren, then will we never support him, though forty Conventions should unanimously nominate him. And if we can support that creed best by supporting him, we shall take good care not to allow the interests of any man to interfere. As to the National Convention we have never desired its existence and therefore care precious little whether it is composed of men or of monkeys. What is reasonable and good in itself is not made a particle more so by the sanction of such a body, and what is bad is not a whit worse for its approval and praise."

"Support Free Trade in supporting Van Buren!" Certainly you can, and every other sort of trade. It is easy, as you well know, to find his authority for every side of the vexed question. But this National Convention, that is to be "composed of men or of *monkeys*," will doubtless be a sight worth seeing.

HARD RUN.—The Locos of Wilmington, Del. have published a handbill proposing the formation of a "*Jackson* Democratic Association." The party in those Capes think, we suppose, that Jackson is still President.

CLAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We notice the formation of a Clay Club in Charleston, among the officers of which are many of the most influential citizens. They consist of a President, 15 Vice Presidents, 3 Secretaries, a Treasurer, Corresponding Committee of 5, Finance Committee of 5, and Executive Committee of 11.

The Carolinian has a paragraph on "the Protest," written, apparently, to abuse Mr. Deberry, for it says, "And to this beautiful paper we find the name of Edmund Deberry." Then it finds what no one else can. Mr. Deberry's name is *not* signed to the Protest.

As to the distinction between that and the New Jersey case, Mr. Clingman has sufficiently shown it, in the debate which we have given in another column, and which is thus spoken of by the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Phila. U. S. Gazette:—

"Mr. Clingman, a very young man, and a new member from North Carolina, in reply to Mr. Wise, showed the difference in the two cases, and, of course, the fallacy of the argument, in a very strong, clear and striking manner. His remarks made a most favorable impression upon the House, and nettled Mr. Wise, who endeavored to embarrass him by explanations and by asking questions. Mr. C. was, however, too clear headed and too self-possessed to be foiled by Mr. Wise, experienced as he is in parliamentary tactics. Judging from this little encounter, it is not the last time Mr. Wise will be troubled with young men and new members. Mr. Clingman has a fine clear voice, makes himself heard without effort, in every part of the House, and is certainly a very promising member. He served some years in the Senate of North Carolina, and so great was his reputation for eloquence, that on one occasion the lower House adjourned to hear him speak.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 11th, the following Standing Committees were announced:—

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate.

Finance.—Messrs. Evans, McDuffie, Huntington, Woodbury, and Crittenden.

Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, King, Barrow, Woodbridge, and Wright.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Morehead.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Upham, Bates, Sturgeon, Semple, and Atchison.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Crittenden, Barrow, Benton, Dayton, and Foster.

Militia.—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton, Semple, Fairfield, and Atchison.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Bayard, Choate, Huger, Haywood, and Henderson.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Woodbridge, Tallmadge, Walker, Jarnagin, and Morehead.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Henderson, Haywood, Sprague, Tappan, and Colquitt.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Morehead, Sevier, Phelps, and Benton.

Claims.—Messrs. Foster, Wright, Phelps, Woodbury, and Haywood.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Jarnagin, Upham, Clayton, Colquitt, and Hannegan.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Walker, and Huger.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, Jarnagin, Fulton, and Atchison.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter, White, King, Breese, and Sturgeon.

Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Sevier, Foster, Evans, and Atherton.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Miller, Bayard, King, Merrick, and Speight.

Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Phelps, Porter, Bates, Sturgeon, and Atherton.

Retrenchment.—Messrs. Morehead, Miller, Fulton, Huntington, and Henderson.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dayton, Breese, and Bagby.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Tappan, White, and Porter.

Printing.—Mess. Simmons, Sprague, & Fairfield.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Dayton, Bagby, and Sprague.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Choate, Tappan, and Berrien.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Hannegan and Atherton.

Asbury Dickens was elected Secretary, Edward Dyer Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Beall Doorkeeper, and the Rev. Mr. Tuston Chaplain, of the Senate.

On Tuesday, Mr. Benton rose, and in a very feeling and eloquent speech announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Linn, which occurred in October last, and offered the usual resolutions of respect. Mr. Crittenden added his tribute to the worth of Mr. Linn, (who appears to have been a favorite with both parties,) and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Breese of Illinois announced the death of Mr. McRoberts, late Senator from that State, in March last, and offered resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Allen, adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, nothing material occurred.

On Friday, several bills were introduced and the Senate adjourned to Monday after adopting resolutions in honor of Mr. Millen, Member from Georgia, who died in October.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, nearly the whole day was consumed in a further discussion of the motion of Mr. Chappell of Geo. *to strike from the Journal of the House*, the Protest of Mr. Barnard and 49 other members, against the right of the members elected by General Ticket to seats. And strange as it may seem, the motion was carried, 92 to 82, notwithstanding at least one Locofoco member, (Mr. Holmes of S. C.) remonstrated warmly against its injustice and the fearful precedent it would set, and some 20 or 30 Locofocos voted against it, including such leading men as Beardsley, Campbell, Gilmer, Holmes, C. J. Ingersoll, Parmenter, A. Smith, Wilkins, and Wise. [Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Daniel and McKay only voted *for* this expunging process, Mr. Reid voted *against* it, and Messrs. Arrington and Saunders *dodged*. Of course Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, Deberry and Rayner voted against it.]

On Tuesday, the Committees were announced, as follows:—

Committee of Elections—Messrs. A. V. Brown, Elmer of New Jersey, Schenk of Ohio, Chapman and Newton of Virginia, Hamlin of Maine, Ellis of New York, Douglass of Illinois, and Garrett Davis of Ky.

Ways and Means—McKay, Lewis, J. R. Ingersoll, Dromgoole, Barnard, D. L. Seymour, Weller, Chappell, and Norris.

Claims—Vance, Smith, Cobb, A. Johnson, Bowlin, Strong, Stephens, Clingman, and Ramsey.

Commerce—Holmes, Dunlap, Winthrop, Phœnix, Preston King, Hale, Labranche, Chas. M. Reed, and McClellan.

Public Lands—John W. Davis, Boyd, Collamer, Hubard, Houston, Rayner, Jameson, McClernand, and Paterson.

Post Office and Post Roads—Hopkins, Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin, Dana, S. Reid, Relfe, and Jenks.

District of Columbia—Campbell, Kirkpatrick, A. Stewart, Willis Green, Geo. W. Jones, Chilson, Robinson, McCausten, and Bower.

Judiciary—Wilkins, Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Pettit, Dickey, and Catlin.

Revolutionary Claims—D. Davis, Arrington, P. King, Lucas, Stone, Stetson, Brodhead, Smith, and Senter.

Public Expenditures—Clinton, Reding, Cranston, H. Read, Mathews, Grider, Purdy, Sykes, and S. Johnson.

Private land Claims—Cross, Slidell, Dellet, A. Black, W. J. Brown, Cary, Elisha R. Potter, Severance, and Rogers.

Manufactures—Adams, Collamer, Belser, Hudson, Woodward, Irvin, Moseley, Lumpkin, and Cranston. [Mr. Adams was subsequently excused, on account of feeble health, and Mr. Grinnell appointed Chairman.]

Agriculture—Deberry, Anderson, Farlee, St. John, Brown, Green, Hays, Henley, and Florence.

Indian Affairs—Cave Johnson, Jacob Thompson, Foot, B Hunt, Bidlack, Hunt, Benton, Hughes, and Vanmeter.

Military Affairs—Haralson, Coles, Irvin, Boyd, McConnell, Hardin, Bossier, McDowell, and Fish.

Militia—Dean, John Stewart, Moseley, Tibbatts, Moore, Foot, Bower, Hays, and Frick.

Naval Affairs—Wise, Parmenter, Barringer, Murphy, Simpson, Peyton, O. Seymour, Atkinson, and Marsh.

Foreign Affairs—C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Beardsley, Gilmer, White, Dawson, Sample, Thomasson, and Williams.

Revolutionary Pensions—Rathbun, Steenrod, Rodney, Simons, Hungerford, Giddings, A. Wright, Hoge, and McIlvaine.

Territories.—A. V. Brown, Duncan, E. J. Morris, Daniel, Houston, Tyler, Tibbatts, Wentworth, and M. Brown.

Invalid Pensions.—J. Brinkerhoff, Russell, Ashe, J. Morris, R. Smith, A. Smith, Nes, Cullom, and Tilden.

Roads and Canals.—Owen, Steenrod, White, McClay, Reding, Ficklin, Dickinson, Carroll, and Frick.

Patents.—Harper, J. Black, Russell, John Stewart, and Severance.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Pratt, Leonard, Hudson, Wright, and Winthrop.

Revival and Unfinished Business.—E. R. Potter, Hubbell, Foster, Buffington, and E. D. Potter.

Accounts.—McDowell, Taylor, Herrick, Wheaton, and Rodney.

Mileage.—Cobb, Ritter, P. B. Johnson, Henley, and Farlee.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Rogers, Blackwell, J. T. Smith, W. Green, and W. Wright.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Caldwell, Yost, Tilden, Anderson, and Ashe.

Expenditures in the War Department.—McIlvaine, Kennedy, Arrington, Grider, and A. Johnson.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Dana, Kirkpatrick, Vanmeter, Buffington, and Senter.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Harper, D. S. Reid, T. Smith, J. Brown, and Nes.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—D. P. King, Dawson, Taylor, W. P. Hunt, and Ramsey.

Library.—Burke, Marsh, and Maclay.

Mr. Barnard moved to insert the Protest on yesterday's Journal of the House. This led to a debate, which was interrupted by a message from the Senate, stating the death of Mr. Linn, soon after which the House also adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. G. Davis presented a resolution directing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the legality of the election of the members from Georgia, New Hampshire, Mississippi and Missouri, who were chosen by General Ticket instead of by Districts, as required by law. And the subject was debated until a Message from the Senate announced the proceedings in regard to the death of Mr. McRoberts, when the House adopted a resolution of respect and adjourned.

On Thursday, nothing was done but to adopt resolutions in relation to the death of the Hon. Barker Burnell, a member from Massachusetts, who died in June last, and to whose memory Mr. Adams paid an appropriate tribute.

On Friday, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying duties upon tea and coffee.

The death of Mr. Millen was announced by Mr. Stiles, and the House adjourned.

"POLITICAL ABOLITION."—Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, has started another raw-head-and-bloody-bones, to make the hairs of the readers of Locofoco papers stand on end. Lately he started the story about Mr. Clay's writing an abolition letter to Giddings, and when it was effectually disproved, he did indeed retract it himself, but not one of the Locofoco papers, so far as we have seen or heard, has followed his example. Now, seizing on an article from the N. Y. Tribune, stating the sale of 727 copies of the Life and Speeches of Clay in North Carolina, and 1000 copies of a tract entitled "Political Abolition" in Oneida county, N. Y., the Enquirer breaks out in great tribulation at the idea that "here is *Abolition* for New York and the Life of Clay for North Carolina." It happens, unfortunately for poor Mr. Ritchie, that the "Political Abolition," which has so alarmed him, is directly the reverse of what he represents it to be. Instead of being an Abolition tract, it is "*one of the most powerful works against Abolition ever published in this country.*"

The Standard, of course, copies Ritchie's attempt to humbug the South; and, of course, will never give the truth of the matter.

Some of the Van Buren Locofocos, through the Richmond Enquirer, are proposing Mr. Calhoun for Vice President. In every respect, (except in cunning,) the superior of Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun can scarcely regard this proposition in any other light than as an insult.

THE HON. A. RENCHER.—Sailed from New-York, December 11th, in the Packet ship Toronto, for London, the Hon. Abram Rencher, his wife and children, of North Carolina, Charge de Affaires of the United States at the Court of Lisbon. We sincerely wish them a safe voyage, a healthful sojourn in the foreign land, and a happy return to their native country.—*New York Tribune.*

COLDS—THE GRIPPE.—We are sorry to have observed many of the members of Congress suffering with colds, or a species of the grippe, since their arrival here—taken, we presume, by exposure on the way, or from a change of atmosphere and lodgings. Among those who have suffered longest and most with this uncomfortable infliction is the President of the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Mangum.—*Washington Standard.*

TEMPERANCE.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, RALEIGH Dec. 11th, 1843.

WHEREAS, we have seen in the public prints, a call for a TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to be held in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C. on the 22nd February 1844, by the Washington Temperance Society of said place. Therefore

Resolved, That we approve of said call by our brethren of Fayetteville, as well in promoting the Cause, as the day being a fit one for such a Convention.

Resolved, That we will send to said Convention Twenty Five Delegates.

Resolved, That the papers in this City be requested to publish these Resolutions, and that the Papers in Fayetteville be requested to copy.

THO. L. WEST, President.

P. McGOWAN, Secretary.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the best Female Seminaries. The School is divided into a primary department, and will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per quarter, in advance. The extra charges are,

Music on the Piano,	$3 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	8 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Incidentals,	1 50
	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 20th ult., by Dr. John H. Montgomery, Mr. MUMFORD D. WILLIAMS to Miss CAROLINE SMITH, daughter of Green Smith, Esq. Also, on the 30th ult., by A. McAuley, Esq., Mr. CHAMBERS MORTON to Miss ELIZA USSERY, daughter of Richard Ussery, Esq., all of said county.

In Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by Dr. H. H. Robinson, Mr. DUNCAN CROMARTIE to Miss MARY A. McKAY, eldest daughter of the late John L. McKay.

In Randolph County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. McIntosh, Mr. JESSE B. JULIAN, to Miss ISABELLA B., daughter of John B. Troy, Esq.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 23d ult. MALCOLM SMALL, in the 44th year of his age.

In Robeson county, on the 7th instant, ARCH'D McLEAN, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

At her residence in Moore county, on the 3d inst., FLORA McMILLAN, wife of Daniel McMillan, in the 56th year of her age. Mrs. McMillan was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her absence, together with a disconsolate husband, yet not without hope that their loss was her gain. In her last moments she possessed her soul in patience and resignation to the will of her heavenly father. The christian shone conspicuous in all her trials through life. Being now at rest, we have every reason to hope that she is enjoying the smiles of her Redeemer God, united with that happy band whose privilege it is to join in harmony and praise.—[*Com.*

Near Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ANN E. LYNCH, consort of James Lynch, and daughter of Robert Mebane, dec'd, in the 29th year of her age. The subject of this notice was born in Orange county, in this State, and had not removed to this county more than 11 months since. The disease of which she died was of more than two years duration, and was painful and lingering in the extreme, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation.

How truly joyous and lovely must be the prospect of the dying Christian! The skeptic may jest with the Christian dogma of rewards beyond death's impenetrable curtain, and spurn the sacred chart of our salvation as a fable, and assert that religion, like love, anger, and hatred, is but a passion, natural to peculiar animal temperaments, resulting from an overwrought excitement, and acting under the government of a morbidly afflicted mind;—but let him stand beside the dying Christian, and witness the unsullied joy that seems to pervade his very soul, while the placid smile lights up his countenance, and he exclaims, "Farewell my friends, I am bound for the shores of a brighter and happier world,—O, how beautiful is the prospect before me." Let him do this, we say, and however fixed may have been his skepticism, he will say surely there is reality in the reputed power and efficacy of religion—let me die the death of the Christian.—[*Communicated.*

The Hillsborough Recorder will please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—DECEMBER 20.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	30 a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼ a 7	Molasses,	25 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	7½ a 7¾	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 21½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tin, box,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3½
" dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 7½	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15 " "

REMARKS.—We have no changes to notice in prices of Produce. Cotton sells at 7½ a 7¾; Flour 3½, 4 and 4½; some few hhds. new crop Tobacco have been in market, and sells at 2½ to 3½.

PORK.—In this market sales continue to be made at 3½, 4, and 4½. In the Western States, the price ranges from 1½ to 2 65.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Nearly or quite 20,000 bbls. turpentine have been disposed of within a week; say 5,000 at 2 dls., 5,000 at 1 90, and the balance from that down to 1 80. Tar comes to hand in small quantities only, but it keeps down to 80 and 85 cts.

Timber continues in brisk demand, at 5½ to 7 dls., the last rate for extra quality. Lumber sales have been, for flooring 7½, wide boards and plank 5, scantling 4. R. O. hhd. staves have brought 12 dls., country shingles 1¾ to 2¼.

Sales of lard in bbls. at 9 cts.; of black eye peas at 55 and 60; of ground peas at 85 to 1 dollar.

Sales of lots of rice at 2½.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—December 12.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½. Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¼ a 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 8¾, very full prices. Rice 1¾ to 3. Corn 56 to 58 Peas 48 to 53. Flour 4¼ to 5¼. At Augusta, Cotton 7 to 8.

At New York, Cotton was depressed by the Acadia's accounts, but soon rallied, and is now as high as at any time this season.

Total receipts of Cotton, 501,139 bales, against 631,400 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, December 16, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Diligence in tow, with an assorted cargo, for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. W. Wooten, R. M. Orrell, B. Rose, C. J. Orrell, C. P. Mallett, H. Branson, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, C. Caison, H. & E. J. Lilly, G. W. McDonald, D. Johnson, H. L. Myrover, D. McNeill, A. W. Steel, Boon & Breece, J. E. Patterson, E. Fuller, T. J. Curtis, Wolf & Co., E. W. Willkings, J. W. Sandford, E. L. Winslow, G. McNeill, R. Strange, J. C. Latta, J. Huske & Son, Jones & Dunn, J. Waddill, Jr., A. Kimball, W. E. Kirkpatrick, Gardner & McKethan, P. Taylor, A. Graham, J. D. Eccles, Wm. McIntyre, A. Jessup, and Stuart & McGary, of this place; and for J. Stanly, T. Falls, J. M. Davis, C. S. Smith, T. Caldwell & Son, C. L. Payne, Elms & Martin, Charles Britz, W. G. Webb, T. C. Pfohl, J. D. Toomer, Rockfish Co., C. Hayman, J. McNeill, D. B. Murphy, J. McPhaul, H. McLean, M. Autry, D. Clewell, B. Oats, Cross & Boger, Washington Mining Co., T. Lineback, E. Belo, M. Brown, Jenkins & Biles, A. Hunt, and N. Hunt, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Dec'r 13, Steamer Fayetteville, with Cotton, Flour, Lead, &c. for Hall & Johnson, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 7.—Brigs Joseph from Guyama, Importer from Charleston; Schrs. Cairo from Portland, Panama from Boston, Br. schr. Experiment from Trinidad, Port au Spain. 8.—Br. brigs Haidee from Grenada, Sea from Trinidad, Brig Morosco from New [illegible]t. 9.—Brig David Duffie from New York; Sc[illegible]larie from New York, D. B. Keeler from P[illegible], Advent from Nassau, N. P., Alliguash [illegible]nidad. 10.—Brigs Wm. Purrington from [illegible]e, Francis Ellen from do.

[illegible]ved per Steamer Henrietta,

[illegible] BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
[illegible] St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHA[illegible] & CO.
[illegible]'r 18, 1843. 85tf

THEATRE.

THE Thalian Association respectfully announces to the public, that the Theatre will be opened on Friday night next, for the representation of Perfection, or the Maid of Munster; and P. P., Pay or Play. For Dramatis Personæ, see Bills. Single Tickets for boxes, 50 cts.; Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 75 cts.; Ticket for the Pit, 37½ cts. Performances to commence at 7 o'clock.

Dec'r 19. 1843.

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Peleg Pearce, dec'd, at December Term (inst.) of Cumberland County Court, I hereby require all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said Estate, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

MARY E. PEARCE,
Administratrix.

December 13, 1843. 85 2w

SALE.

I WILL sell, at the late residence of Peleg Pearce, (Hay Mount.) on the 28th day of December, (inst.) the following Property, viz:—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Wagons and Gear, one other Wagon with Springs and Gear, Saddles and Bridles, with a variety of other articles. Also, Corn, Fodder, and Hay.

At the same time and place, I will hire out SIX NEGROES for one year.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x.*

The Plantation, half a mile below the Clarendon Bridge, on the East side or the River, will be rented for one year.

TO TEACHERS.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Clio Academy the ensuing year. The School for the last three years has averaged about Four Hundred Dollars. One competent to teach Latin and Greek, with the various English branches that are commonly taught in a country school, and who would be willing to take charge of the School for the profits arising from it, will find a pleasant situation. The Trustees will hold an election on the 5th of January for a Teacher;—the School to commence the third Monday in January. Applicants will address the Subscriber, post paid.

T. C. WEATHERLY, *Sec'y.*

Clio, S. C., Dec'r 14, 1843. 85-2w

NOTICE.

ON the 11th day or January next, I will, as Administrator of John Munroe, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Munroe, sell two likely Negroes, a woman and boy;—Horses, Mules, Cows, Blacksmith Tools, Corn and Fodder, a Wool Carding Machine, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given. Several likely Negroes will at the same time be hired out for one year, and the Saw rented for the same time. Purchasers will be required to give bond with good security before the property is changed.

C. MUNROE, *Administ

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

---

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, asserted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

November 7, 1843. 79-3m

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE.

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843

Benjamin Moorman, Adm'r of John Moorman, deceased, *vs.* Wilie Stricklin.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's interest in one Tract of Land of 275 acres, more or less, lying on the East side of Pee Dee River, adjoining the Lands of Mial Wall and William Powell. Also, his interest in one other Tract of Land of 98½ acres, more or less, lying on Mountain Creek, adjoining the Lands of Solomon Townsend and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilie Stricklin, the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Wilie Stricklin to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to replevy, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James P. Leak, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1843, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

80] JAMES P. LEAK, *C. S. C.*

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

CELDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

BALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HOWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. JOHNSON'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines may be had at the Store.

January 18, 1843. 58-tf

CLOSING UP!

THE Subscriber has taken the house next door above the one recently occupied as a Store by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purpose of closing up the business of said firm. Those indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and make payment.

Notes and Accounts due and remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be found in the hands of a collecting officer.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

October 17, 1843. 76-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

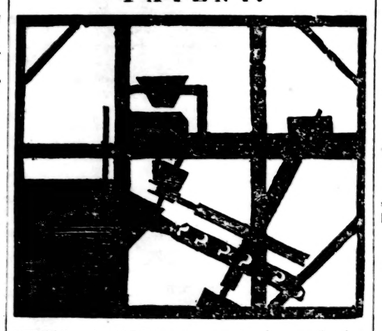
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, t 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

George Maske and Sarah his wife and others, *vs.* Morris Moore and Jane his wife and others.

Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Martha Lockhart *vs.* Morris Moore & Jane his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort

Colds, Coughs, Consumption,

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.

November 15, 1843. 80tf

TO RENT.

That desirable House and Lot, belonging to Warren Prior, situated over Haymount, and adjoining Major McLean. Upon the Lot are all necessary Out Houses, with a Well of good water; also a Cistern, and both with good Pump. For terms, inquire of

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1843. 82tf

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, the above asserted facts are substantially correct.

H. RICHARDS,
Postmaster at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists & Chemists, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st. New York. And for sale by agents throughout the United States. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

IMPORTANT SALE

OF ROCKY POINT

LANDS.

The "Mosely Hall" Estate, containing about **2600** *Acres, among the finest Lands in the State.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday the 8th day of January next, being the first day of the Extra Term of New Hanover Superior Court, the well known Estate called "Mosely Hall," on Rocky Point, in said county, about 18 miles from Wilmington, within from 2 to 4 miles of the Rail Road, and lying immediately on the North East Branch of the Cape Fear, which is navigable thence to Wilmington, for boats and rafts. The tract contains about 2600 acres, of which a large proportion is of the richest and most durable soil, being founded on rotten Limestone, lying very near the surface, which affords an inexhaustible supply of manure. It cannot be worn out. The tract was entered, nearly a century ago, by Col. Mosely, the then Surveyor General of the Province of North Carolina, who selected it in preference to any Lands in the Province, on account of its exhaustless fertility; and though it has been cultivated ever since with no effort to improve it by artificial means, it still retains its rich soil.

It will be divided into several tracts, of which one will be put up at a time, with the privilege of all.

The terms of sale are very easy, being a payment of only one-eighth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal instalments at one, two, three and four years. Notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, will be required.

ALSO, on the day following, will be sold on the premises, all the Stock and Plantation Utensils, of every description. Terms Cash.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1843. 81-ts

☞ Raleigh Register (weekly paper.) Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian, please publish till sale, and forward accounts.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Couch and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

---

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

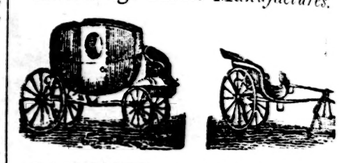
French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or caustic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.